

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and probably to-morrow;
warmer to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 61; lowest, 46.
Detailed weather report will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 199—DAILY.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 100 MILES.
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.GERMAN AIRCRAFT
INDUSTRY CRUSHED
BY PEACE TREATYRevival Must Be Commer-
cial and Not Along Mil-
itary Lines.

WAR PLANES HIDDEN

Patriotic 'Perfidy,' How-
ever, Does Not Constitute
Element of Menace.Germany's
Progress
Toward
Pre-war
Activities

ARTICLE NUMBER 10

The New York Herald pub-
lishes herewith the tenth and
last article of its series por-
traying industrial conditions in
Germany to-day. The article
discusses the present condition
of the airplane industry and
its outlook for the future.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK
HERALD, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Feb. 23.

An American recently was visiting
a town in the Harz Mountains and
asked to be shown the interior of a
medieval castle which graced a
neighboring hill. The caretaker being
absent his daughter took the keys
and led the way. It was in a moment
of forgetfulness that she unlocked
one of the largest doors, for she shut
it again in quick embarrassment, but
not before the American had seen
into a large feudal hall where lay
stretched out the incongruous wings
of an aeroplane.

This happens to be a true story,
and so many others told of Ger-
man duplicity in hiding aircraft from
the Allied Supervisory Aviation Com-
mission. But two dozen, even 500,
cases of hidden planes and motors do
not give Germany a strong war fleet,
as is often concluded. In fact, hiding
aircraft happens to be a patriotic
waste. For the fervor which conceals
a motor or a plane more than a short
while cannot make the motor run or
the plane fly.

The status of German aviation is
the subject of many extreme ac-
counts. The German conception—
that is, the conception of laymen—is
that the nation's aircraft industry is
dead. Not paralyzed, but with a
chance of revival later on, but irre-
vocably decreed out of existence by
the peace treaty. The Entente con-
ception—also the conception of lay-
men—is that Germany has an air
fleet waiting to emerge from mystery
to sweep over France and England
in a new war. The Germans unques-
tionably are hiding material, German
inventors continue to perfect new
models, and the Germans, it is re-
ported, have more planes than France,
England and America combined. Only recently the League of German
Aircraft Industries published a list
of the twenty-eight companies now
on its membership list, of whom fif-
teen belong to an inner amalgama-
tion. And the German Government
published the names of forty home
firms officially licensed to fly in Ger-
many.

Cost Would Be Prohibitive.

But large deductions from these
facts are not necessarily reasonable.
Granted that many Germans would
relish the maintenance of a service-
able war fleet by hook or crook,
cost not only would be prohibitive,
but it would require a staff of ex-
perts to hide. The manufacture
of motors and new types on a
var scale would need capital which
the State alone could provide, and
this the State cannot do.

Germany as a factor in aviation is
neither one thing nor the other;
neither ready for war nor closed out
from further consideration. Just
where Germany stands an outsider
probably cannot discover. These are
not the times when manufacturers
make garrulous answers to inquiries.
But in the main the future of Ger-
man aviation is governed by circum-
stances over which the builder has no
control, and this future, for a time,
at least, will be commercial, not mili-
tary.

Much of the so-called military over-
sight by the Entente is a recognition
of this fact and is an economic sur-
veillance under military guise. That is,

Continued on Fourth Page.

OTRILE who are particularly-girls who are
looking for positions above the average
level. Write to: "Herald," three—Ad.

LEAGUE TO FINANCE AUSTRIA,
MORTGAGE NATIONAL ASSETS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE allied experts to-morrow will inform the Austrian delegation
to the allied conference here that they have perfected a plan to
save Austria through the finance committee of the League of Nations
and a bond issue based on the Termeulen scheme, which provides
that national assets, such as custom receipts, natural resources and
railroads, may be mortgaged.

The experts have decided to ask each country—first those who
are members of the finance committee of the League of Nations and
then all of Austria's creditors—to hold off any attempt to collect
Austrian reparations claims or loans due to them. They will be told
that the first class Powers already have agreed to do this. Once the
other signatories to the Treaty of St. Germain agree the Reparations
Commission will be removed from control of Austrian affairs. The
League of Nations will then step in and through its finance committee
will issue the bonds under the Termeulen scheme. Naturally the
finance committee of the league will have to assume direct control of
Austria.

Austria wants \$250,000,000 under the scheme, but the experts
have decided not to name a definite amount until they see how inter-
national bankers receive the plan. It is not proposed to cancel
Austria's present obligations, but merely to make them junior to the
Termeulen bonds, the proceeds from the sale of which are necessary
if the entire collapse of Austria is to be averted.

The United States will be asked almost immediately whether it
is willing to postpone the collection of the debts due from Austria,
and this may be the first test of the policy of President Harding re-
garding Europe. The projectors of the plan are very anxious to see
how the new Washington Administration will act under its first con-
tact with the task of reconstructing Europe.

BRITISH SIGN PACT
FOR SOVIET TRADEQuestion of Title to Exports of
Gold or Goods Must First
Be Tested.

PROPAGANDA FORBIDDEN

'Agents' Authorized to Reside
in Respective Countries
Like Consuls.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
London, March 16.

A trade agreement between Great
Britain and the "Government of the
Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Re-
public" was signed here to-day, but
two important doubtful elements con-
nected with a resumption of trade
between the two countries still ex-
ist. Lloyd George must submit the
agreement to the House of Commons,
and British courts must determine
whether gold or goods coming into
England from Russia in payment for
British goods are subject to seizure
by persons holding accounts against
the present or against former Russian
Governments.

Leonid Kravtzev, Bolshevik envoy
who negotiated the agreement on behalf
of the Soviet Government in Moscow,
although openly showing great satisfac-
tion, called attention to these difficul-
ties. The agreement provides:
"If, as a result of any action by the
courts of the United Kingdom in dealing
with the attachment of the arrest of any
gold, funds, securities, property or com-
modities not being identifiable as the ex-
clusive property of a British subject and
which have been assigned to the United
Kingdom by the Russian Soviet Govern-
ment or its representatives, a judgment
delivered by the courts under which
such gold, funds, securities, property or
commodities are held to be validly at-
tached on account of obligations incurred
by the Russian Soviet Government or by
any previous Russian Government or
before the signatures are affixed to this
agreement, the Russian Soviet Govern-
ment shall have the right to terminate
this agreement forthwith."

M. Kravtzev said that steps would be
taken immediately to bring a case be-
fore the British courts, and that until
this case was determined there was lit-
tle or no chance of any trading between
Great Britain and Russia. It is more a
political victory that the Bolshevik
trade envoy celebrates, for as one mem-
ber of his mission declared, "This will
be the subject of a bitter attack in Com-
mons if it is not killed."

M. Kravtzev and his colleagues are
including in their celebration references
both to the preamble to the trade pact
and to the agreement referring to a full
treaty to be negotiated between the two
Governments. The British Foreign
Office's attitude suggests these hopes
are premature. There will be no move
toward negotiating a complete treaty
between Great Britain and Russia until
the trade agreement is tried out, and it
cannot be tried out for many months,
or at least until after the courts have
decided the case.

The courts already have a precedent
in one case of possible cases in the
award of a bitter attack in Com-
mons to a consignment of plywood which the
Soviet Government seized before deliv-
ery and later tried to sell to another
British firm.

The agreement provides that it be-
comes effective when the signatures are
affixed to it, which was done to-day, but
as Lloyd George has promised he would
submit any such agreement to the Com-
mons it will be put before the House
as a fait accompli. It is predicted,
however, that the agreement will be the
subject of a bitter attack in Com-
mons, but constitutional authorities say
the only way the House can now overthrow
the agreement will be by overthrowing
Lloyd George's Government. Being
simply a trade agreement and not a
treaty, it is not subject to ratification
by Commons.

Continued on Fourth Page.

TURKEY ACCEPTS
NEAR EAST TERMSBritish Warships Hasten to
Piraeus to Protect Greek King
From Possible Revolt.

SMYRNA LOST TO GREECE

Constantinople to Remain Un-
der Turkish Sovereignty—
Thrace's Future Waits.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
London, March 16.

The Turks have practically agreed
in full to the allied scheme of settle-
ment in the Near East, including a
settlement of the differences between
the Constantinople (Sultan) and the
Angora (Nationalist) Governments.
A few powerful allied diplomats and
Turk and Greek delegates have been
haunting the office of Earl Curzon,
British Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs, for the last three days,
and to-night it is credibly reported
that when Bekir Samy Bey, head of
Mustapha Kemal Pasha's delegation
here, leaves London to-morrow, Earl
Curzon will be satisfied that there
need be no further anxiety as to the
Turkish attitude.

In fact, the anxiety has shifted to
Athens. Although Demetrios Gounaris,
head of the Greek delegation here,
and members of his delegation have prac-
tically agreed to the terms of the settle-
ment reached by the Allies, it is feared
that when the news of that settlement
reaches Athens there will be another
Greek revolution. The New York Herald
correspondent here is informed that two
British warships now are on their way
to Piraeus, the port of Athens and five
miles southwest of the Greek capital,
and strange enough their orders are
among other things, to protect King
Constantine if anything happens.

It will be remembered that the terms
of the allied Near Eastern settlement
were formally handed to the Greek
envoys at a meeting at St. James's
Palace last week, and that they were
told many "ifs" and "buts." At
that time the Turkish Nationalist de-
legates announced that they would have
to consult their Government in Angora,
while the Greeks accepted them "in
principle." As a result of the informal
conversations here the Turks now have
decided to accept the terms, while it is
possible that the Greeks may object
and make a new effort to save their
country. At Athens, on the settlement,
means a definite loss of Smyrna to
Greece and the questioning of her rights
in Thrace.

The agreement provides for the un-
qualified return of Smyrna to Turkish
sovereignty, permitting the Greeks to
elect only two consular officers in the
city of Smyrna to protect their own
nationality. It is agreed that the Chris-
tian Governor of Smyrna, who is to be
appointed shall not be a Greek. The
Turks have agreed to a proposal
whereby the Allies will appoint a com-
mission to determine the ethnological,
military and commercial lines where
Thrace rightly belongs. The Turks in-
tendate privately that they have no doubt
that Thrace will thus be determined as
being only two consular officers in the
city of Smyrna to protect their own
nationality. The Turks have agreed to a
proposal whereby the Allies will appoint a
commission to determine the ethnological,
military and commercial lines where
Thrace rightly belongs. The Turks in-
tendate privately that they have no doubt
that Thrace will thus be determined as
being only two consular officers in the
city of Smyrna to protect their own
nationality.

FRENCH MAKE PROTEST
ON GERMAN CRITICISM
Object to Unfavorable Com-
parison With English.

BENTLEY, March 16.—The French
Chambre d'Affaires has protested on be-
half of the French Government against
the speech delivered by Major-General
Seocht in giving his impressions of the
London conference to officials of the
Ministry of Defence on March 15.

In the speech referred to Gen. von
Seocht blamed the failure of the con-
ference on MM. Briand and Loucheur,
and said that at Spa and Versailles the
French and Belgians had treated the
German delegates like Kaffirs, but in
London the English attitude toward
them had been in every way correct.

HEARING SOUGHT
ON ALIMONY FOR
MRS. STILLMANWife's Counsel Asks Justice
Morschauer for Session
on Saturday.

EXPECT NEW CHARGES

Banker's Representatives
Already in Reno on Mis-
sion of Mystery.

DELAY IS IMPROBABLE

Counter Suit Mentions Name
of Mrs. F. H. Leeds and a
Child 2 Years Old.

John F. Brennan of Yonkers, one
of the attorneys for Mrs. Anna U.
Stillman in the divorce action brought
against her by James A. Stillman,
president of the National City Bank,
in which Ferd Beauvais, a guide, is
named as correspondent, held a long
conference with Justice Joseph Mor-
schauer of the Supreme Court in
White Plains yesterday. While Mr.
Brennan would not discuss the con-
ference, it was understood that he
talked over with the justice the prob-
ability of a hearing on Saturday in
connection with the motion of Mrs.
Stillman that her alimony, pending
settlement of the suit, be increased
from \$60,000 a year to \$120,000. It
is also said that the matter of amend-
ing Mrs. Stillman's answer so that she
may add new charges against her
husband also will come up for a ju-
dicial ruling.

An additional element of mystery
was injected into the case yesterday
when it became known in New York
that persons representing Mr. Still-
man, in some capacity or another, are
already in Reno and that they have
been in communication with the
banker for several days. For several
days there have been insistent rumors
that the Stillmans have agreed to let
the case drop so far as the New York
courts are concerned, and that later,
after the notoriety has lessened, it
will be begun again quietly in some
Western State where divorce actions
are common and where the prominence
of the persons involved does not at-
tract any particular attention. Reno
is the city usually chosen for such
matters.

Mrs. F. H. Leeds Mentioned.
It was learned yesterday the moving
papers in the counter action begun by
Mrs. Stillman contain the name of Mrs.
Florence H. Leeds and refer to a child
now said to be about 2 years old. At-
tached to the papers is an affidavit said
to have been made by a chauffeur for-
merly in the employ of Mr. Stillman,
which is reported to identify the bank-
er as Mr. Leeds. It could not be ascer-
tained whether Mrs. Leeds is named as a
co-respondent by Mrs. Stillman.

Much of the evidence upon which the
counter-suit is based was obtained as
a result of an anonymous letter that
was received by Mrs. Stillman or by
some one closely associated with her
after Mr. Stillman had filed his suit.
Private detectives have been employed to
check up the statements made in this
letter, and where the stock of the
company had no part in the matter.
The directors immediately began a
plan for a readjustment of the
capital of the company.

One plan which the company under-
took was the recapitalization on a
lower plane. While the stock of the
company had no part in the matter,
the directors planned to reduce this by
\$500,000, thus eliminating \$500,000 from
the balance sheet and enabling it to
reduce the profit and loss deficit which
had accumulated by that amount.
Later, when the situation became
worse, the corporation started work on
the plan of forming a new company to
take over completely the Gaston, Wil-
liams & Wigmore organization. It was
planned to sell the new stock at \$20 a
share, with Gaston, Williams & Wig-
more stockholders, of course, given the
preference in subscribing for more ad-
vanced terms. These efforts came to
nothing, however, and the recapitalization
resulted.

Company Formed in 1916.

The company was formed in April,
1916, to take over the business of a cor-
poration of the same title, which had
been incorporated two years previously.
It was organized to conduct a general
export and import business with En-
gland, France, Russia, Spain, Portugal,
Italy, South Africa, China, Japan, Cuba
and South American countries.
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.,
started with a working capital of \$1,000.
It is said, at the outbreak of the world
war, the firm soon established offices
in London, Petrograd, Paris, Rome and
Havana. It was affiliated with Gaston,
Williams & Wigmore, Ltd., of Canada,
which was organized to operate vessels
sailing the English and Canadian flags.
In 1916 the New York company, known
as the parent organization, had offices
in the Guaranty Trust Building and
employed several hundred persons.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Death Penalty by Gas
Approved in Utah Senate

RENO, Nev., March 16.—A
measure providing that lethal
gas be used for inflicting the
death penalty and that a special
room be constructed at the prison
in which to administer the gas
was passed by the Senate to-day
and sent to Gov. Boyle.

EXPORTING FIRM IN
6 MILLION FAILUREReceiver Named in United
States Court for Gaston,
Williams & Wigmore.

WAR PROFITS WERE HUGE

Failure to Collect From Rus-
sia for Supplies Big Factor
in Troubles.

Receivers were appointed late yester-
day afternoon in the United States
District Court for the firm of Gaston,
Williams & Wigmore, Inc., ranked as
one of the largest exporting and im-
porting companies in the United States
and known during the war as buying
agents for several of the allied govern-
ments. It has offices in 100 West
Forty-first street. The firm is said to
have liabilities of approximately
\$6,000,000. Its assets consist of cor-
porate stock in the parent and sub-
sidiary corporations, merchandise and
vessels under charter. The amount of
the assets could not be determined.
Those familiar with corporation affairs
said the value would be difficult to de-
termine at the present time and re-
fused to name a figure.

The appointment of receivers was
made in an equity suit brought by the
Sumner company, a State of Washing-
ton machinery corporation, which has
a claim of \$60,000 against the defend-
ant corporation. Judge Julius M.
Mayer appointed former Gov. Ben-
jamin B. Odell and former Judge Van
Geston, Veeder as receivers.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.,
is said to have made huge profits from
war contracts with the Allies. It trans-
acted a total of nearly \$15,000,000 gross
business during the fiscal year which
ended April 30, 1917. Part in the value
of corporate stock, inability to collect
from the Soviet Government for supplies
furnished to the Imperial and Kerensky
Governments during the war and the
difficult readjustment period following
the coming of peace are said to have
caused the financial difficulties of the
corporation.

List of Liabilities.
The liabilities listed in the creditor's
complaint show the following approxi-
mate figures: \$3,500,000 owing to
banks, \$1,000,000 of 6 per cent. notes,
due and payable on April 15; \$1,000,000
in contingent liabilities, and \$500,000 in
unpaid merchandise claims.

The receivership follows repeated at-
tempts to rearrange the affairs of the
company in a manner which would ease
of its obligations and protect the in-
terests of the stockholders. In August,
1920, as a result of Russian losses and
incidents to the decline in the for-
eign exchange market, the annual re-
port of the corporation made a poor
showing. The report disclosed that after
payment of all charges and other liabil-
ities there was a deficit of \$1,041,169,
against a profit in the preceding year of
\$1,262,402. The directors immediately
began a plan for a readjustment of the
capital of the company.

One plan which the company under-
took was the recapitalization on a
lower plane. While the stock of the
company had no part in the matter,
the directors planned to reduce this by
\$500,000, thus eliminating \$500,000 from
the balance sheet and enabling it to
reduce the profit and loss deficit which
had accumulated by that amount.
Later, when the situation became
worse, the corporation started work on
the plan of forming a new company to
take over completely the Gaston, Wil-
liams & Wigmore organization. It was
planned to sell the new stock at \$20 a
share, with Gaston, Williams & Wig-
more stockholders, of course, given the
preference in subscribing for more ad-
vanced terms. These efforts came to
nothing, however, and the recapitalization
resulted.

This Plan Was a Keg.
He told of one instance where a cus-
tomer wanted a pig and he delivered a
hog. When objection was raised to the
case Brinson said "Take it! all the same
price."

A customer at Albany wanted a girl
bicycle, he said, and as he did not have
one on his own car he stole from an-
other man's truck.
As he was telling of this delivery the
bicycle was rolled into the court room
by a deputy marshal.
"I talked often with E. E. Dunaway
at Oglethorpe with reference to stolen
property," said Brinson. "Once I let
two suits of clothes with the express
tags on them at Dunaway's. The next
time I saw him he said: 'They fit
pretty well. Another time I left with
Dunaway a dozen overalls, a package of
pants and a sack of shirts. I left
them for him to sell for me.'"
"Once I put off some cans, as his
wife was doing some preserving. I did
not know whether he would need them
or not. I told him to use them if he
needed them, but if he didn't to put
them on some train and let 'em go.'"
"I had already checked over my ship-
ments to see if there was anything I
could use to sell and hadn't found any-
thing," he answered.

"How did you know whether a thing
was valuable and worth throwing
out?"
"I told the values from the size of the
packages and the C. O. D. charges."

Also Sold Suits and Ties.
He testified that he had regular or-
ders for certain kinds of goods. At one
time he sold six shirts to O. E. Hall,
baggage master, for \$30.

"Hall would give me orders for what
he wanted and when I could fill them
I sent him the goods," Brinson related.
"One time I saw him and he told me
he had on a 'Staley brand shirt,' which
I had sold him."

EXPRESS LOOTERS
HAD A WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL TRADEOne of 54 Men Accused Says
Organization Worked
by Password.

SOLD AT CUT RATES

Clothing, Live Hogs, Auto-
mobile Tires and Food-
stuffs Stolen to Order.

BLAME LOWERED WAGES

Employees Charged With
Stealing \$1,000,000 Worth
of Goods in Transit.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
MACON, Ga., March 16.—Cold blooded
"business" methods were employed by
conspirators to steal from the Ameri-
can Railway Express Company, wit-
nesses told a jury in the United States
District Court here to-day in the trial
of fifty-four men accused of looting
the express company of a million dol-
lars worth of goods.

E. M. Alsbrook, who is only 20
and who entered the courtroom on
crutches, declared there was a system
of passwords for those branded as
"all right," the opening query being
"Will he ride?" He said that if a fel-
low messenger replied "he's all right,"
the man referred to would be taken
into the confidence of others in the
conspiracy.

The government alleges that sys-
tematic stealing at a period when the
company was so busy on account of the
war that it could not check up on
all shipments, netted the thieves more
than a million dollars in this ter-
ritory. Alsbrook was one of five de-
fendants to plead guilty yesterday
and he is the second one to take the
stand for the government.

Alsbrook said he signed a state-
ment in the office of Superintendent R.
H. May, of the express company in this
city, admitting his part in the con-
spiracy and admitting many thefts from
the company.

Sold in Wholesale Lots.
In his testimony to-day Alsbrook
named defendants in this case with
whom he dealt. Among these were O. E.
Hall, a messenger, and C. R. Baker,
a baggage master. He said the latter
was particularly interested in children's
wearing apparel and one time asked him
if he couldn't supply him with some.
"I told him I'd go back and look
it up for him, and found some kid's
blouses. He bought them for \$5," said
the witness.

In regard to transactions with O. E.
Hall, the witness said his dealings
with him had been limited, "because he
was bad guy."

E. W. Barber and Lee Dix were oth-
ers named by Alsbrook.
"I sold Dix, who was a baggage
master," he said, "keds about once a
week. I sold them to him every time I
had them and he paid me \$3 a crate.
He told me he was supplying the cafes
in Macon. Most of these keds were be-
ing shipped from points in Alabama."

"Dix tried to buy a suit of clothes from
me," Brinson testified, "but I could
not find a suit that would fit him."
The witness said he had sold a suit to
R. C. Brinson, former messenger, who
has pleaded guilty and is voluntarily a
government witness, declared that after
the express company cut wages in 1917
the employees got together and agreed
to steal.

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tomer wanted a pig and he delivered a
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he had on a 'Staley brand shirt,' which
I had sold him."

Fact as Regard Soviet
Punch Ag Impracticable

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 16.—The Anglo-
Russian trade agreement,
signed in London, is regarded as imprac-
ticable, but a sort of future in-
vestment which will partly pla-
cate the British radical element
and partly enable Great Britain to
have the first opportunity for
action when Russian hostilities sta-
bilize. No such negotiations
with the Russians are contem-
plated by France, which consid-
ers the agreement unworkable
in view of the present revolts
and also Russia's lack of goods,
the stocks of which are said to be
steadily diminishing.

DRY ENFORCEMENT
PASSES ASSEMBLYThree Bills to Put State Be-
hind Volstead Act Pass by
81 to 62.

ALL DEMOCRATS OPPOSE

Police, County Officers and
State Troopers Must Give
Effect to Law.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Albany, March 16.

The wets in the Assembly made
their last stand to-day and went to
defeat with banners up when the three
Gage liquor enforcement bills were
passed by a vote of 81 to 62. Demo-
crats and New York Republicans
joined forces and made a game fight.
Back of the Federal Government in
the strict enforcement of the Volstead
act the entire strength of the State's
police force is lined up by the au-
thority of these new dry measures.
Every policeman, county official and
State trooper is charged with the spe-
cific duty of driving the bootlegger out
of the State.

Snuggling "hooch" across the Cana-
dian border is expected to become a
difficult business after these State
laws become operative. The measures
come up for a vote in the Senate next
week and their passage there is as-
sured.

The State has no right to add the Fed-
eral Government in enforcing the liquor
law, said Charles D. Donohue, minority
leader, who led the fight against the
bill. He asked why the Republican
State administration was so fearful the
law would not be enforced by the Re-
publican Federal administration.

All the bills do is to place this State
behind the law of the land, Mr. Adler,
majority leader, said. The State will
have exactly the enforcement the State
desires under these laws, Mr. Adler said.

The New York Republicans voting
against the measure were:
Bly, Carroll, Caudill, Cress, Di Pirro,
Doherty, Evans, Gompfer, Glavin, Hal-
pern, Hawkins, Lieberman, J. G. Moore,
Moore, Mullin, Neary, Nichols, Petta,
Ryder, Reiss, Mrs. M. L. Smith, Stein-
berg, Stitt, Ullman, Wallace and War-
ren. Up State Republicans voting
against the bills were: Borkowski,
Moran, Morley and Seneca.